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Ques: Discuss the Kashmir problem in its entirety; throwing light on its background and prospects of possible solutions to this core issue between India and Pakistan.

Ans:

Outline:

- Introduction:**
 - Brief background of Kashmir issue.
 - 3rd June Plan
 - Primarily states, ¹⁹⁴⁷ ¹⁹⁴⁹ Kashmir issue led to Pakistan and India to wars for 3 times.
 - 1948 war, UNCIP
 - 1965 war, Tashkent Agreement
 - 1999 war (Kargil war)
 - Main factors involved; which are responsible for Kashmir issue escalation.
 - India's attitude
 - Lack of leadership in Pakistan
 - Importance of Kashmir for both countries.
 - Ideology
 - Water issue
 - Possible solutions to this core issue between India and Pakistan.
 - Referendum
 - 3rd State
 - Dixon Plan
 - Chung Plan
 - Status Quo - Musharraf's six points

Conclusion:

Introduction:

Kashmir issue is one of that issue which, without resolving never led to Pakistan and India to good relations. This issue must need to solve and if it is not solved, then it can be proved as a danger to the region as well as for the world. This issue is not solved since 77 years have been passed. There are many reasons that, why it is not getting solved, but there are possible solutions by which these issues can be resolved, and it is high time to solve that issue for people of Kashmir.

Background of Kashmir issue:

At the time of independence, Raja Hari Singh was the ruler of Kashmir and he was Hindu and Kashmir was a princely state, and according to 3rd June plan Kashmir had to join Pakistan because Kashmir was in every

means, geographically, religiously, historically and culturally related to Pakistan - but in 3rd Time Plan. It is clearly said that Princely states would join to either Pakistan ~~and~~ or India depending on its geographical location and on population, majority religion basis. Raja Harri Singh requested more time to decide and at that time people of Kashmir who were majority in Muslims realized that Raja Harri Singh wanted to join India despite of being majority of Muslims in that area. Protests were started in Kashmir. Raja on 27 June, gave accession to India and for first India found its military against protestors and mujahidin. Qaid-e-Azam ordered Durrani to intervene but at that time Pakistan military was under British control and he refused. Qaid-e-Azam and full scale war had started.

India led this dispute UN security council:-

India had taken that dispute to UN and UN passed resolution of referendum and it focuses on self determination of people of Kashmir, but every time India did not accept that referendum. UN had successfully made ceasefire between them and drew line of control at that border. Russia had also vetoed one time for referendum in Kashmir to favour India.

Kashmir issue led to Pakistan and India to wars for 3 times

Pakistan and India had come under wars for Kashmir purpose and it is obvious if these both countries came in wars for that issue, it is time to ~~wait~~ for global world to realize that how much it is big issue for them.

Importance of Kashmir:

Kashmir is important for both countries due to these two reasons but first one is more to Pakistan.

Ideology: For Pakistan, Kashmir has ideological bond. It is place where majority of Muslims lived there and they fought for themselves from 1948, and Pakistan can't leave them on the support of Indian military who is only harming them.

Water: As we see, Pak and India is facing water issues and Kashmir is one place where can provide water to ^{both} ~~the~~ ^{places} ~~unilaterally~~. Due to glaciers, it has importance.

Possible solutions to this core issue between India and Pakistan:

- > **Referendum:** For the self determination of people of Kashmir. This is their right to decide whom they want to join and for this purpose Referendum must be done.
- > **Status quo:** Status quo should be maintained in Kashmir. Pakistan and India must remain where they are now and they should draw permanent borders.
- > **3rd Party:** Kashmir should be given an independent state. Pakistan and India took their occupied part and secured must left free and independent.
- > **Dixon plan:** Dixon plan can be proved as good solution if India accepted this in 1951. He gave solution to Kashmir issue that Northern - eastern Areas like now, Azad Kashmir go to Pakistan and Ladakh part to India and in remaining referendum must be done.
- > **Chenab plan:** He said muslim majority areas should join to Pakistan and Hindu majority areas to India. This is known as Chenab because of Chenab river comes in between Pakistan and India.

Conclusion:

Kashmir issue has worsened more due to India's changes in Article 370 and Article 35A. In which India has removed Kashmir's special status and this law has passed from Lok Sabha parliament of India and not passed by Kashmir because assemblies of Kashmir were dissolved. ~~and~~ It means it is illegal but India had imposed this all over Kashmir. That changes has clearly shows the intentions of India. India does not want any solution but Pakistan

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on other side want solution, why not solve this issue by talking. It is unnecessary to destroy beautiful land so it is better to work on together to make Kashmir economically strong which can give benefit to both countries rather than non-ending wars which increase tension between both countries.